



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme

# June 2003

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## GCE

# Biology / Human Biology A

## Unit BYA1

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**BYA 1****Question 1**

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Out pulmonary artery and returning pulmonary vein;<br>Via lungs;  | 2 |
| (b) | (i) Thinner/(bi)concave/less cytoplasm/haemoglobin;   | 1 |
|     | (ii) Section X-X showing biconcave appearance;<br>Section Y-Y ovoid shape;                                    | 2 |
| (c) | (i) Both with plasma membrane/cell membrane/cytoplasm;<br>[Reject: no cell wall or absence of other features] | 1 |
|     | (ii) Have no cell wall/capsule/flagellum/mesosomes/loop of DNA/plasmids/<br>ribosomes/organelles;             | 1 |

Total 7 marks

**Question 2**

- |     |   |       |
|-----|---|-------|
| (a) | (i) Less/no protein at Y;<br>(Molecule) too large;  | 2     |
|     | (ii) More concentrated;<br>Water removed;   | 2     |
| (b) | Produces lower water potential;<br>Water moves into capillary;<br>By osmosis/diffusion;   | 3     |
| (c) | Starvation linked to low protein content of diet/Low protein concentration<br>in plasma/blood;<br>Water potential of blood higher/smaller water potential gradient;<br>Tissue fluid formed faster than returned/less tissue fluid returned to<br>blood; | max 2 |

Total 9 marks

**Question 3**

- (a) Diaphragm/intercostal muscles contract;  
Increases volume of thorax/chest/lungs;  
Negative/lower pressure in lungs; 3  
[Ignore: references to internal and external intercostal muscles]
- (b) (i) Allows stabilisation/becomes steady/adapts; 1
- (ii) 41.7 (dm<sup>3</sup>/litres); 1
- (iii) Tidal volume increases steadily then levels out;  
Breathing rate changes little until highest exercise rate/180 reached then increases; 2  
[Note: Consider giving credit to answers where a specific part of the range is defined and described accurately]

Total 7 marks

**Question 4**

- (a) (i) Higher pressure in ventricle; 1
- (ii) Diagram showing closed valve drawn in appropriate position; 1
- (b) Allows blood to leave atria/pass into ventricle;  
Before ventricle contracts/empties; 2
- (c) Impulses;  
Along parasympathetic/vagus;  
OR Fewer impulses;  
Along sympathetic/(cardiac)accelerator;  
Slows activity from SAN/pacemaker; 3  
[Reject: decelerator nerve]

Total 7 marks

**Question 5**

- (a) (i) Line over bottom of paper but below origin; 1
- (ii) Repeat and allow to dry in between; 1
- (b) Turn paper through 90°/two-way chromatography;  
Use different solvent; 2
- (c) (i) 0.8 - 0.84; 1
- (ii) Made up of two monosaccharides/two of the monosaccharides are the same; 1
- (d) 16;  
Three hexoses gives 18 oxygen atoms/hexose has 6 oxygen atoms;  
Two lost;  
In condensation/with removal of water; max 3

Total 9 marks

**Question 6**

(a)	Made up of tissues;	1
(b)	Diffusion; From (blood in) vessels in wall;	2
(c) (i)	Recoil; Of elastic tissue; [Note: Do not allow second point where included with other tissues]	2
(ii)	Each surge in pressure caused by one contraction/heart beat;	1
		Total 6 marks

**Question 7**

(a)	(Banana + Benedict's solution) and heat; More reducing sugar produces redder colour/more precipitate/ description of relative colour change/turns red quicker; Standardise test/Same amount of banana and Benedict's solution;	3
(b)	More sugar/solute/soluble substances present; So concentration of water lower/less free water molecules; [Accept: decreases solute potential]	2
(c) (i)	Process controlled by enzymes; Low temperature/cold means less (kinetic) energy; Fewer collisions/enzyme-substrate complexes formed;	3
(ii)	Chilling caused by time and temperature so if time long, temperature must be higher;	1
(d)	Starch <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Coiled molecule;</li> <li>2 Large quantity can be stored in small space/compact for storage;</li> <li>3 Insoluble;</li> <li>4 Not "washed" from cells/no osmotic effect;</li> <li>5 Branched;</li> <li>6 Easily broken down;</li> <li>7 For respiration;</li> </ol> Cellulose <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 Straight chains;</li> <li>9 Hydrogen bonds between chains;</li> <li>10 Forms fibres;</li> <li>11 Provides strength to cell wall;</li> </ol>	max 6
[Note: Maximum 4 marks for either substance]		Total 15 marks

**Question 8**

- (a) (i) Other (membrane bound) organelles/nucleus not included; 1
- (ii) Folded inner membrane/Inner membrane forms cristae; 1
- (b) (i) 650; 1
- (ii) Microvilli; 1
- (c) (i) More mitochondrial membrane;  
Mitochondria produce ATP/release/transfer energy;  
From respiration;  
To move substances against concentration gradient; max 2  
[Note: Do not credit "make" or "produce" energy for second point]
- (ii) Large amount of rough endoplasmic reticulum;  
On which ribosomes are found;  
Enzymes are proteins;  
Protein synthesis/translation on ribosomes/rough er; max 3
- (d) 1 Phospholipid consists of glycerol;  
2 (To which are joined) two fatty acids;  
3 And phosphate;  
4 By condensation/elimination of water molecules;  
5 Arranged as bilayer in membrane;  
6 Head/phosphate hydrophilic/polar and tail/fatty acid hydrophobic/non-polar;  
7 Heads outside and tails attracted to each other/inside; max 6

Total 15 marks